

region, of massacres by the Spanish, French and Indians who for centuries disputed the soil; of a whole garri-on left hanging on the trees, if not on this, on some neighboring shore. Excavations are found at frequent intervals of every shape and size, said to have been dug by people who were searching for hidden treasures. Emerging from the forest we soon reach a blazing camp fire, and after partaking of the supper prepared for us, we spread our rubber blankets on a mattress of cedar boughs, unroll bedding and erect a mosquito canopy.

A threatening thunder cloud has passed away, and the stars are shining brightly. A soothing sound of whispering breezes and lapping waters mingles with the ocean's deep diapason. The air is cool and refreshing. We hope for a good night's rest and in the morning to start for the sea-beach.—(To be concluded.)

NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI, by Chas. H. Peck.—Specimens of the species of fungi here described have been received from the various sources indicated.

AGARICUS CHLORINOSMUS.*—Pileus convex or expanded, warty on the disk, covered on the even margin with a light powdery at length evanescent substance, white; lamellæ white; stem nearly cylindrical, stout, deeply penetrating the earth; spores broadly elliptical, .0003–.0004 of an inch long; odor distinct, chlorine-like.

Plant six to seven inches high, pileus four to six inches broad, stem one to two inches thick.

Burnt ground in woods. Closter, N. J. August. *C. F. Austin.*

I have seen only a single dried specimen but the characters are so striking and peculiar that there can be no difficulty in identifying the species. The large size, the peculiar odor and the powdery substance on the margin of the pileus, which according to Mr. Austin's notes is nearly half an inch thick, are characters not easily overlooked. Because of the warty disk I should refer the species to the subgenus *Amanita*, yet no volva was detected. No trace of an annulus is visible in the dried specimen and the stem having been cut from the pileus it is not clear whether the lamellæ were free or not.

AGARICUS MORGANI.—Pileus fleshy, soft, at first subglobose, then expanded or even depressed, white, the brownish or alutaceous cuticle breaking up into scales except on the disk; lamellæ close, lanceolate, remote, white, then green; stem firm, equal or tapering up-

*Since reading proof, the Torrey Bulletin for December has come to hand containing a description of this species furnished by Mr. Austin, without the author's knowledge.

wards, subbulbous, smooth, webby-stuffed, whitish, tinged with brown; annulus rather large, movable; flesh both of the pileus and stem white, changing to reddish and then to yellowish when cut or bruised; spores ovate or subelliptical, mostly uninucleate, .0004-.0005 of an inch long, .0003-.00032 broad, sordid green.

Plant six to eight inches high, pileus five to nine inches broad, stem six to twelve lines thick.

Open dry grassy places. Dayton, Ohio. *A. P. Morgan.*

This species is remarkable because of the peculiar color of the spores. No green-spored Agaric, so far as I am aware, has before been discovered, and no one of the five series in which the very numerous species of the genus have been arranged, is characterized in such a way as to receive this species. The subgenus *Lepiota*, to which our plant clearly belongs in every respect except in the color of its spores, pertains to the LEUCOSPORI or white-spored series. This series is characterized as having "spores white, rarely whitish," the whitish, (albidae) as explained by Fries, including such spores as have the color sordid or inclining to reddish, (sordidae l. in rubellum vergentes). Nothing is said about green spores. Shall we then institute a green-spored series (VIRIDISPORI) for the reception of this new Agaric? It is not yet shown that such a series exists in Nature, although this plant may be an indication of it, and it seems a little hasty to found a series on the strength of a single species. Until other species of such a supposed series shall be discovered it seems best to regard this as an aberrant member of the white-spored series. The same course has been taken with those Agarics that have sordid or yellowish or lilac-tinted spores. In this view of the case our plant is readily referred to the first section (*Proceri*) of the subgenus *Lepiota*, and should, in my opinion, stand next to *Agaricus molybdites* in which the lamellae are said to become blue.

It gives me great pleasure to dedicate this fine species to its discoverer, Mr. Morgan, who has kindly submitted to me a description and figure of the fresh plant, from which description and figure the preceding diagnosis was chiefly derived. In the dried specimens the lamellae have assumed a dull brownish-green hue.

MERULIUS SULCATUS.—Thin, fleshy or subcoriaceous, effuso-reflexed; pilei narrow, imbricated and subconfluent, concentrically sulcate, villose, wavy, whitish varied with yellowish and brownish tints, the extreme margin white when young; hymenium pallid, tinged with brownish or pinkish hues, concentrically sulcate, gyrose-reticulate with crowded folds.

Dead bass wood. Sheboygan, Wisconsin. *J. J. Brown.*

LYCOPERDON FROSTII.—Peridium subglobose, one to two inches broad, generally narrowed below into a short stem-like base, echinate or shaggy with long stout whitish spines which are generally curved or stellately united and which at length fall off and leave the peridium brown and smooth; capillitium and spores purplish-brown; spores globose, rough, .00016–.0002 of an inch in diameter, intermingled with numerous short slender fragmentary filaments.

Ground in meadows. Brattleborough, Vermont. August and September. *C. C. Frost.*

This species is related to *L. constellatum*, but the spines are longer and of a paler color and the denuded peridium is smooth, not reticulated as in that species. It is respectfully dedicated to its discoverer.

HYPOMYCES BANNINGII.—Subiculum white, then sordid; perithecia crowded, ovate, with a papilliform ostiolum, pale amber or honey color; asci slender, cylindrical; spores uniseriate, oblong fusiform, white in the mass, .0012–.0015 of an inch long, .00016–.0002 broad.

Decaying fungi, apparently some *Lactarius*. Baltimore, Md. *Miss M. E. Banning.*

The spores in the specimens are simple, but they may possibly become uniseptate when old.

SOME FLORIDA FERNS.—In the Torrey Botanical Bulletin for September, 1877, I reported *Acrostichum aureum*, L., as growing twenty miles south of St. Augustine; and *Polypodium Plumula*, H. B. K., fourteen miles from St. Augustine, and also at Daytona on the Halifax River. Here I also found *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*, L.

About St. Augustine I collect *Blechnum serrulatum*, Michx., *Polypodium aureum*, L., *P. incanum*, Swz., *Vittaria lineata*, Swartz, *Pteris aquilina*, var. *caudata*, *Woodwardia angustifolia*, Smith (which fruits freely here), *W. Virginica*, Willd., *Asplenium ebeneum*, Aiton, *Aspidium patens*, Swartz, *A. Floridanum*, Chapm., *Onoclea sensibilis*, L., *Osmunda regalis*, L. and *O. cinnamomea*, L. These ferns fruit finely here, the latter sometimes two or three times a year.—MARY C. REYNOLDS, *St. Augustine, Fla.*

N. A. FERNS.—Mr. Geo. E. Davenport has now in the hands of the printer his Catalogue of North American Ferns. It is a work that every fern lover in the United States should have, and we hope that the readers of the GAZETTE will encourage Mr. Davenport in this undertaking and promptly send on their names as subscribers. Copious